EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH. SERVICES EVERY OTHER SABBATH AF-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. REV. A. S. MILHOLLAND, PASTOR. MORN-ing service at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school 12% o'clock. Evening service 6% o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening:

DISCIPLE CHURCH, ELDER WM. SHARP, PASTOR. HOURS for service 11 o'clock, A.M. Sabbath school 9 o'clock. Evening service 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Railway Time Tables.

Cleveland, 6:56 A. M.
Marshallville, 8:58 **
Orrville, 9:25 **
Apple Creek, 10:08 **
Fredericksb*rg, 10:27 **
Holmesville, 11:02 **
t Millersburg, 11:22 **

No. 1, Daily except Monday; Nos. 3, 3, 8 and 2, Daily except Sanday; Nos. 7 and 6, Daily No. 4, Daily except Saturday and Subday. F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agent.

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STATIONS. Pac. Ex. Ex. Mail. Atl. Ex. Ex. Mail.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 2. No. 4.

Chicago. 10,000 am 10,000 m. 4,159 m. 7,001 am
Englewood, 10,35 10,30 3,45 6,30
Iolist. 12,00 m. 11,55 2,27 5,03
La Saile. 2,197 m. 2,22 m. 12,18 2,38
Burcau, 3,20 3,39 11,300 m. 1,50 m. 1,50
Lil. & Q. Cross 4,40 4,98 10,37 12,50
Bock Island, 6,45 8,50 8,00 10,30 pm
Dayenport, 7,25 7,25 7,25 7,45 10,157
Wifton, 8,40 8,50 6,15 8,40
West Liberty, 11,60 10,55 4,22 7,29
Des Moines, 3,15a m. 4,10 pm 11,350 m. 1,40;
Avoca, 8,056 9,057 7,004 8,059,2
Council Blints 3,20 10,55 5,00 6,05
Mo. River, ar. 10,00 11,00 dep.445 5,50
Nos. 1 and 4 daily except Sanday; Nos. 2 and

except Saturday. akfast. I Dinner. † Supper. nce 433 miles. Trains are run by Chi-

BUSINESS DIRECTORY Physicians.

J. W. GUTHRIE, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in first building north of Post-office, Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio. Office hours, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 91012 a. m. and from 2 to 4 r. m. All accounts considered due as soon

W. C. STOUT, M. D. SUCCESSOR OF E. BARNES, M. D. EZLEC-tic Physician and Surgeon, Oxford, Holmes County, Ohio. Special attention given to Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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HOLMES COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

I've worked in the field all day, a ploy

tramped till my lers are weak

much to say;

sure as the world

with two

every day,

A Political and Family Journal, Devoted to the Interests of Holmes County, and Local and General Intelligence.

MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

Series, Vol. XXVII.

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J. P. LARIMER,

HAVING taken possession of the "old Sm ley Corner," intends to keep a first-cla Plour, Feed and Provision Store. I have purchased a stock of

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Corn, Polatoes, Ben us and ountry RUBBER GOODS. Produce, Furs & Sheep Pelts. Fel. 9. 1811.- 841 J. P. LARIMER.

Mrs. BATTIN, Sole Leather at Low Prices

Our stock is full and complete, all of the best quality of goods, bought for cash from first hauts, and we are determined to sell as such law office, so as to make the Boot, Shoe and

2770013

Store and at the Express Offices matter worse; e'll have trouble enough: she shall not

That she always will sorry

her week day hat.

me her "dearest dear," And said I was makin' for her a hell,

ood-by! I wish that death had learn to pray

and if I thought I could ! And if I thought I had Trunks, Valises, Notions, &c would pray that I might be

> JANE (entering. ome, what's the matte per too; I've been a riding with him-he's that

> > Ha! ha! Pa-take a seat, while I put th Why, John, you look so stra has crossed your track? was only a joking, you know; Pu

Vell, now, if this ain't a joke

him; e'll do that she o

up in her mind, and she will moun

were the cause of the War of our revolution. This is true in a sense, but these evils were only incidents of a difficulty which lay deeper. The truth is, the American mind had outgrown the indidn't last stitutions of Europe. You cannot put the chicken back into the shell, nor

could the expanding spirit of American liberty have been kept longer cramped and crippled by the forms of European absolution Let us now examine more particular-ly and in detail the nature of this sys-tem of which our fathers relieved us,

for the purpose of contrasting it with our own. To make the comparison as far as possible we will contemplate that system, not as it existed on the Fourth of July, 1776, but as it exists at the resent day. Too much honor can not be diven to those British philanthropists who have exerted themselves during the last century to improve the condition of the people. But their efforts, as we shall see, have been attended with parshall see, have been attended with partial success. They are beginning to discover that the difficulty is with the system under which they live; that what is wanted for the general elevation of the people is a peaceful reconstruction of government and society. They are becoming tired of putting new wine into old bottles. They find that they must not look for grapes upon thorns nor for figs upon thistles. Mr. Disrneil was right when he declared in the debate upon the disendowment of the Irish church, that the changes which the reformers of England are now demanding

formers of England are now demanding are not in harmony with the central idea of British institutions; that should their plans be fully carried out they would be a subversion rather than an expansion of the principles upon which those in-stitutions are based. As we notice sevstitutions are based. As we notice several characteristics of this aristocratic system, we shall discover that they all illustrate and fortify the proposition which I have laid down—that the object of that system is the good of the few and yet the good of the whom First-The first point which natural-

ly attracts our attention as it did the at-eention of our fathers, is that of an hereditary monarchy. Among an in-telligent people the elective method of obtaining a chief magistrate would cer-tainly seem to be the natural one. On the whole no better reason can be given for the people having a ruler, than that they want him. It has been urged in defense of the English system that the government is really popular; that England is not governed by the Queen, but by the ministry who are members of the House of Commons, who only execute the will of that body which is itself elected by the people. But at best this is a very clumsy system. Its clum-siness might perhaps be forgiven if it were not so expensive, but the support of the Royal family costs the English of the Royal family costs the English people \$2,500,000 per annum, which is the amount of what is called the Queen's civil list. This is exclusive of the Queen's revenue of \$146,000 as Duchess of Lancaster, and of the income of the Prince of Wales of \$276,000 as Duke of Coruwall. But after all the great objection to an heredisary monarchy is

The control of the co

What a weight of obligation rests upor us to transmit unimpaired to posterity the fair inheritance which we have re-ceived. To this end let us apply every-where the test which our fathers applied. In regard to all schemes, all institu-tions, all legislation, upon which our verdict may be asked, let us make the inquiry; are they adapted to promote the common good? If this question can be answered favorably, let us give then our cordial support. If unfavorably, let us fight them to the end. If we confinue faithfully to apply this principle, our institutions will be as lasting as the

Admiral Rogers' Report of the Fight with the Coreans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

The special report of Admiral Rogers' fight with the Coreans is received by the America, from Shanghal, having been brought there by the Palos, of the Adchildren in attendance upon common schools in the united kingdom was 1,-690,000, the number in attendance upon such schools in New York and Ohio was brought there by the Palos, of the Admiral's fleet, which left Cuba, June 3rd, dred thousand in excess of the former. The number of children in common inch guns from the Aspulcot fleet. Afserbooks in the united kingdom in 1870 ter the fleet, which was a pragged in surschools in the united kingdom in 1876 ter the fleet, which was engaged in surveying the coast channels, &c., arrived off Corea, they were visited by some nature of the whole population, in New York and Ohio it was off Corea, they were visited by some nature of the third and fifth rank, who were properly received and informed that the fleet was on a surveying expension. that the fleet was on a surveying expe-dition, and assured them that its mission was entirely peaceable, and that the Coreans would not be molested in any way unless they first assaulted the Americans. They expressed satisfac-tion at hearing this, and the commander, believing them satisfied, started the believing them satisfied, started the Monaccay and Palas, with four steam launches, to go up to Port Kanghas, an island at the mouth of the river Sales, and survey. The boats proceeded up the river some distance unmolested un-til they approached a narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from where they left the Colorado. Here they came we see that after all the anxious discussions of Brittish philanthropists upon the subject of education only about one-fourth of the children of the poor have the benefit of public schools. You say this is a wrong and foolish, too, in the sense that what is wrong is always in the long run foolish; but with respect to a certain object it may not be to our yold foolish. In 1851 the teachers of common schools in England were required to make certain reports to the government. Thirty-five of these teachers could only sign their names to these reports by making their mark. It may be asked what they had taught; certainly not much geography, grammar and arithmetic; but they might have been useful to the state in calculating reverence for the nobility, and in assisting to preserve what an English statesman has called "the wholesome shordinations of rank." (The speaker) here illustrated this point by several plant in the river some distance unmoiested until they approached a narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from where they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored they left the Colorado. Here they came in sight of about two thousand Cored to buffs.

Farm and Household.

Farm and Household.

Farm and Household.

Farm and Household.

Fa TOWN.

It is most that patriman out the same properties of the particle of the

done pretty well, but for one follow.

"Well, what was that?" "I wanted a dog that could stand is a sign of fair weather for both climates. The last dog that I next day had froze his tail while pintin, on the summer side. He did not git

entirely out of the winter side, you day to morrow. ee, True as you live!" Marble sloped. "Patty," a lady called to a little

girl who was in the parlor, "did you tell your mother "Yes'm," answered Patty,demur

"And what did she say?" "She said oh that dreadful an again!

has written a "pome" on the of Vallandigham.

Circumstances beyond our cor trol prevent our publishing this termed the farmer's meteorology.

By an accitent shot. Simultaneously with the nouncement of the disappearance of he has a clear optical sweep of the the yellow fever at Buenos Ayres heavens above, and the various mes that of the breaking out of tribes of animated nature around Asiatic cholera in Poland and Per. him. sia. It is six years since this last A young man just entering the fearful scourge made much havoc in pursuits of farm life, ought to start carry out with a diary, and if he does not car was very severe in Alexandria, carry it in his pocket, he can de-Constantinople, and several Mediter-

The Wisconsin Republican State convention has been called to meet ed up at Madison on the thirtieth of Au

more interested in the changes of show some peculiar condition when weather than almost any other class a storm is brewing in the womb of of men; and any one who has spent nature, and is close at hand.

Holmes Co. Republican.

ds Store. MIL LERSBURG, 010.

Job Printing.

Terms of Subscript

and fleeting clouds are dissolving as "Tried it! often and should have they move along, dry weather will

When mists form on low grounds and on meadows in the 'evening, it

Much dew upon the grass after a fine day, is an indication of a goodly

round each other of a summer's day, be sure a rain storm is not far If,in winter,you see fleecy clouds,

white around the edges, with the sky remarkably blue and clear, look out for snow or chilling rains. Sunset prognosties range as fol-

These and many other signs not mentioned, may be appropriately fresh production entire. The clos-ing lines must suffice: The shepherds of old were astrono-mers, and the farmers of our times ought to be, if they are not, me-

The study of natural pheno is more inviting to the farmer than men of other pursuits, because

yote a few moments every evening before he retires to rest, in noting weather phenomena morning, noon and evening, especially the horizon at rise and set of sun.

He should also notice the condition of his fields and crops, as they happen to exhibit unhealthy phases or otherwise; and the deportment of

"All springs do not alter their level in such cases, but nearly all springs

Such a diary, with any other im

Church Directory.

3. A. HUGHES, PASTOR, SERVICE EVERY Subbath at 10% o'clock, A. M., Mnd 7 o'clock, P. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. P. W. BAHL, AND AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas. 487 GERMAN SERVICE BY REV. J. SPGERRI every Subbath morning, at 11 o'clock. Sab-bath School at 10 o'clock.

U. P. CHURCH,

REV. W. M. GIBSON, PASTOR HOURS FOR Service at Dig. o'clock, a. M. Sabbath school at 105; o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting Thurs-day evenings at Dig. o'clock.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware R. I

Fx. & Mail.

Millersburg, 5:24 A. M.
Holmesville, 5:28 "
Fredericksburg, 5:51 "
Apple Creek, 6:28 "
Ortville, 6:28 "
Marshallville, 6:28 "
Akron, 5:55 4
Cleyeland, 10:10 "

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Trains Going West.

No. 1 No. 7 No. 5 No. 3

Past Ex. Pac. Ex. Mail. Night Ex.
1.55a.m. 10.55a.m. 7.10a.m. 2.00 r.m.
2.42 ** 12.05 r.m. 8.45 ** 4.02 **
4.55 ** 3.00 ** 11.45 ** 6.55 **
6.28 ** 4.42 ** 1.15 r.m. 8.33 **
8.28 ** 6.49 ** 4.22 ** 10.31 **
1278.55 ** 7.10 ** 5.00 ** 11.00 **
10.37 ** 7.45 ** 5.55a.m. 11.30 **
10.37 ** 9.29 ** 7.31 ** 1.25a.m.
11.32 ** 10.59 ** 8.00 ** 2.25 **
e, 1.45 r.m. 1.25a.m.11.40 ** 6.00 **
1.32 ** 2.45 ** 2.25 r.m. 8.35 **
6.20 ** 7.20 ** 6.00 ** 12.10 r.m.

rage time.

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HECKER & BURNET. W. F. SHARP,

RETAIL DEALER IN

Millersburg, Ohio. Also agent for the Knickerbocker Life naurance Company, of New York. 111

were much modified had we remained British colonists. That this is true to form bills have been passed by the British Parliament, the object of which shown. But how slowly this progress is extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the enimatoral and injurious character of the entire children.

Thave now sufficiently illustrated the minatural and injurious character of the extension of this right. Two great shown. But how slowly this progress is to extend the enjoyment of the elimitations from which our fathers septiment of the colonists. They would not afford to go by a Pennsylvania wagon when the light-ing express stood ready to take them on board. They preferred to sponge of the war will be short the progress of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists of the progress of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists of the colonists. They would not engart the tartified and the progress of the colonists. They have enjoyed under a different system. It is to them they are the cause of the war of our revo
The colonist

After all has been said upon this subject in and out of Parliament only about one-third of the grown men of England have any voice in choosing members of the House of Commons.

Fifth—As we approach the subject of teducation we find that the same principle prevails here—that of providing for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. No country in the world be weak of the subject of the many of the few at the expense of the many. No country in the world be weak of the few at the expense of the many.

ple prevails here—that of providing for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. No country in the world has made such splendid provision for the education of its rich and high born as England has made in its universities and great classical schools. The annual revenue of Oxford alone is \$2,300,000. Cambridge and other universities, and the great schools are endowed upon by a corresponding scale of magnificence.

The total income of all these great nurseries of learning is about \$10,000,000 per annum. But what provision has been made for the education of the mass of the people? Something has been done no doubt, but how little in comparison with what was required. To illustrate this point let us compare the whole united kingdom with the States of New York and Ohio. In 1870 the population of the united kingdom was estimated at about 31,000,000. The pop-ulation of New York and Ohio together was about 7,000,000, considerably less than one quarter of that of the united kingdom, and yet while the number of In the united kingdom the revenue for this purpose from all sources, amounted to between nineteen and twenty mil-lions or dollars. In New York and Ohlo the sum received from appropria-tions made by law alone amounted be-tween sixteen and seventeen millions of tween sixteen and seventeen millions of dollars, an amount approximating that raised from all sources in the united kingdom, and yet the real and personal property of New York and Ohio is a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with that of the united kingdom. Thus we see that after all the anxious discus-ions of Petitich all the second

Series, Vol. I, No. 50.

They have a new Democratic poet weather. Sky deep blue, denotes out in Fort Wayne, Indiana, who fine weather; deep purple, wind and

I speak of him kindly, To reproach him I cannot For he lost his precious life

ranean ports.

being thick in the middle and snowy

Red, wind and rain; vellow, clear

the animals around him in tion with meteorological disturbances; also the rise and fall of water in springs, as connected with